FRANCE.

Extent of the German Victory Near Orleans.

Seventy-seven Cannons, Ten Thousand Prisoners and Four Gunboats Taken.

The Army of the Loire Again Advaucing Towards Paris.

LATER NEWS FROM THE BESIEGED CITY.

Von Moltke Informs Trochu of De Paladines' Defeat.

A Defiant Reply Sent-War to the End.

DETAILS OF THE LAST SORTIE FROM PARIS.

KING WILLIAM'S DESPATCHES.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

Another Report from King William-Seven Thousand Prisoners Captured-Successes of Muntouffel - Losses of the Mecklenburg

BERLIN. Dec. 7, 1870. A despatch from King William to Queen Augusta confirms the report that ten thousand prisoners. seventy-seven cannon and four gunboats were captured at Orleans. The King adds:-"Ven Tivesten has carried Gidy, Janvy and Prints by storm, and Manteuffel occupied Rouen after victorious encounters. Goeden now holds the city. Eight heavy guns were found in the entrenchmente.

LOSSES OF THE MECKLENBURG TROOPS ! TO A telegram from Schwerin dated December states that a telegram from the Grand Duke of Mecklenburg states that the loss of the Mecklenburg troops in the battles from the 2d to the 4th of December was 3,200. The enemy lost 2,000 killed and 1,400 prisoners.

THE ARMY OF THE LOIRE.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD. Montargie Evacuated-The Army of the Leire Again Moving-Three Corps Formed of It-Prussians Repulsed at Belfort. TOURS, Dec. 9, 1870.

Montargis, in the department of Loiret, has been evacuated by the Germans.

The Army of the Loire has again started on a for-

CHANGES IN THE ARMY OF THE LOIBE. The journals of Tours announce changes in the Army of the Loire, which is divided into three corps, under the command of Generals Bourbaki, Chauzay

PRUSSIANS REPULSED AT BELFORT. Advices have been received from the garrison of Belfort to the 6th. The siege was progressing vigoronsiv. The Prussians had attempted to storm the place but were beaten off. One of their regiments was entirely out to pieces in the attack.

AFFAIRS IN PARIS.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD. Later from the Capital-Prosient Intronch ing-Germana Captured-The Last Battle-

Trochu Informed of De Paladise's Defeat-A Defiant Answer-Parisian Successes

Advices from Paris have been received by balloon to the 8th. The situation was satisfactory.

PRUSSIANS ENTRENCHING. The Prussians were actively at work constructing defensive works in the rear of the lines from which the French recently drove them.

GERMAN PRISONERS. A large number of prisoners had arrived at Paris. They were captured in the battles at the east and south of the city on the 20.

THE LAST BATTLE. The Prussians in their attack hurled over one hun

dred and twenty thousand men against General Ducrot. In spite of these immense numbers Ducrot held his ground and repulsed the enemy.

TROCHU INFORMED OF DE PALADINES' DEFEAT. A despatch from Le Mans to-day says a balleon has arrived from Paris with news from the capital to the night of the 6th. No military operations of importance had occurred since the 3d. General Trochu had received a letter from General Von Moltke announcing the defeat of the Army of the Loire and offering safe conduct to such parties as might be designated to verify the news. FRANCE STILL DEFIANT.

The offer was refused by the government, who at once issued a proclamation to the people of Paris giving information of the proposition of General Von Moltke and their reply thereto, and saying that even if the statement were true they would still have the right to expect a great movement of the nation to their assistance, and will continue the PARISIAN SUCCESSES.

Advices from reliable parties show that the recent successes of the Parisians were greater than have been supposed. When the balloon started firing was beard south of Paris.

THE BATTLE BETWEEN BRIE

AND CHAMPIGNY.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD. Details of the Sortie of the 2d-Strength of the Saxons-Their General Position-Conformation of the Ground-A Heavy Cannonade-Germans Driven Out of Brie-Advance of the French-Appearance of Their Line-Counter Advance by the Saxons-The Contest-The Result.

LONDON, Dec. 7, 1870. A coreespondent at the headquarters of Prince George of Saxony, at Champs, telegraphs yesterday

THE LATE SORTIE-STRENGTH OF THE GERMANS The whole Saxon forces engaged in the recent operations numbered but 10,000 men. They occupled positions at Noisy Le Grand, Champs, Cournay, Villiars, and in their vicinity was a division of Würtemburgers, commanded by General Von Obernitz, a Prussian officer. The Würtemburgers occupied positions at Ormosson, Chenevieres,

and Joisson, and in their vicinity was a brigade of the Second corps. This force was made up of conributions from various other portions of the same terps, and was commanded by General Von Frinsecke, who had nominal direction of all the operatiens, supervised, however, as regarded the saxons, by Prince George in person, whose heedessness of danger must have sorely tried the nerves of his staff.

A COUNTER-OFFENSIVE MOVEMENT.

A contingent force supported the Wurtembergers; the Saxons had no backing but their own valor. In all, the German troops engaged and immediately supporting amounted to 22,000 men. This force, it seems, had been detailed for an offen sive movement, and the programme was greatly complicated by the unexpected counter offensive novement of the French projected against Villiers. and with hopes of ultimately breaking through the cordon surrounding them. It thus happened that,

as the Germans were pressing in to drive the French

out of Brie and Champigny, the French were simul-

taneously pouring out to take Villiers.

SCENE OF THE BATTLE. I rode into Champs, whither Prince George had moved his headquarters the previous evening, and found the battle raging fearfully over the broken country to the southwest of that village. It was in and around these villages. Brie. Villiers and Champigny, that the bloody drama was enacted he day before yesterday. When the curtain fell on that drama the Saxons stood fast in Villiers in spite of all the French troops and ferts could do to dislodge them. Brie and Champigny, lying close

forest of Vincennes, overhanging St. Maur, remain in CONFORMATION OF THE GROUND.

under the guns of Fort Nogent, ann the strongly

armed earthworks at Raisontrie, on the verge of the

On the road to Noissy the South banks of the Marne are low with a gradual rise furrowed by inconsiderable rectangular depressions on each. As one looks southward from Noissy he sees towards Brie a broad flat, offering a scope for military evolutions. From this plain toward Villiers there rises gradually a low but shaggy elevation, covered mostly with copsewood and vineyards. This elevation is not continuous to Villiers. There are occasional depressions, the debouckments of which cause trivial hollows which occur on the the read to Noissy. The general tendency is nevertheless upward so that the table land at the back of which lies Villers, is higher than any ground between it and the plain. The ridge, therefore, although hampered by hedges and brushwood, would form no bad tandpoint for maintaining resistance to any force which, having deployed on the plain, should attempt to carry it. If it were not swept by the direct fire from Fort Nogent, within easy range, and enfiladed by the lenger range, but still effectively, of the patteries on Mount Avron.

THE FRENCH CANNONADE. When I crossed the river it was past nine. Noisy was an eligible point from which to observe operations. Shells from Mount Avron were coming very thick. Now it was a shower of slates, as the shells crashed tarough the roof and lifted solid raiters as if they were laths; now a half side of a house went bodily as some huge projectile struck and crunched it. Brie divided with Noisy the attention of the French batteries, and Brie is

The 107th regiment had made a dash into Brie out of Rosny early in the morning, and I wondered much how it fared with them. Hard enough, beyond doubt, but could they hold the place under such a ding-dong pelting? By ten o'clock the question was resolved. First, there came up a drove of French prisoners and redpreeched regulars towards Noisy, along the slight shelter afforded by the road: then the Saxon soldiers, with more prisoners, and, finally the bulk of the 107th in very open order, making the most of the few opportunities for cover. It was not upon captors and captured alike, and more than one Frenchman was slain by missiles from the French weapons as the straggling columns came up. I learned that the 107th regiment in a rapid rush in the morning had surprised the occupants of Brie; some were asleep and others were drinking coffee. There was but trifling resources. Nearly 500 prisoners were taken, including eight officers. The reason for the relinquishment of Brie was that the terrible and persistent fire from the forts rendered it utterly untenable.

WORK FOR THE GERMANS.

What this advantage represented was simply that Brie gave them a footing (se to speak) on the Saxon main land, while Champigny formed a key to the peninsula of the Marne. The object of the day on tne side of the Germans was to dislodge the French from Brie and Champigny. This task fell to the lot of the Saxons, Wurtemburger, and a brigade of the Second corps. The Saxons engaged consisted of the Second division of the Royal Saxon Army, under the command of General

A PATRIOTIC SPRCEASE

The prisoners looked sturdy fellows and anything but ill fed. They were hearty and good fighters to judge from their expressions. The sergeant bade me bon jour and told me cheerily if an one induiged in the anticipation of the speedy capture lation he was extremely out of his reckening. "Food is plentiful," he said, with a laugh; "and the programme is sorties every day and in every direction." The prisoners were escorted back to Chelles where, late in the day, I saw them penned up in a

THE FRENCH COLUMNS IN SIGHT.

As the Prussians from Brie finished fliing through Noisy an ominous sight met my eve in another direction as I peered through the loophole i had contrived there. On a gradual slope of the further bank of the Marne, under the wing of Fort Nogent and extending right and left along the Chamont Railway were dense columns of French infantry. How they came there I know not. It was as if the spectacle had sprung up by magic.

Now they stood fast closing up as the fronts of battalions halted. Then there was a slow movement forward till the head of the column disappeared out of sight between the village of Nogent and the river. Then there seemed to be a final half of the dense masses. They stood, their bayonets glittering in the sun, as if the men had come out as spectators; but little by little there was a gradual trickling off down to the bight of the river. Between Nogent and Brie there was the railway bridge and lofty viaduct, but a gap in one of the arches rendered it useless.

A GENERAL ADVANCE.

Presently on the plain to the south of Brie became visible a knot of red breeches that grew

denser and denser every moment, Simula he whole sprang into life. Prom the farm buildings about Tremblay and from St. Maur and Joinsville poured out vast bodies. The French which seemed to extend from the right athwart to the neck of the loop. What happened at Champigny, I knew not from persona bservation, but I have been informed that the Wurtemburgers after desperate fighting had driven the French out not long after eight, to be in turn subjected to a violent attack and partial expulsion The tirailleurs dashed into the thickets lining the foot of the rise and scrambled through the vine-

HOW THE FRENCH CROSSED THE RIVER. Troops behind them followed in serried column Whence had they come? They had crossed during the night and occupied the loop. Their bridges must have been between Joinville and Nogent, and the nullification of Brie enabled them to use at a later hour another bridge somewhere between Brie and the railway viaduet.

MOVEMENT TOWARDS VILLIERS. The Bois de Grace, lying in front of the Champs afforded a favorable cover for a detour into the rear of Villiers, which was evidently the point for which the French advance was intended. That force (I refer exclusively to the section which threatened Villiers) must have been at least 20,000 strong. How large was the force with which the Wustemburgers had to deal towards Champigny. I have no means of knowing. In these lense columns standing in support under Nogent. there could not have been less than 20,000 men, and in front of these were 20,000 of the left advance. with whom 10,000 Saxons had to cope, and no with them alone, but with those terrible projectiles, a storm of which incessantly dashed into the upper ground, where stands Villiers, and into the glades

ASPECT OF THE PRENCH LINE The French skirmishers came up with as much regularity as if the day's work had been a peaceful parade. The deployment sprang up with immense rapidity and seeming discipline, but there appeared insiderable looseness in formation and a total want of interval, and, indeed, in some places, an overlopping of battations. Had been nothing else to do by the Saxons but repulse an assault on Villiers, directed solely against it, the task would have been omparatively simple and not very bloody. Notwithstanding an artillery fire by the French threatening, as it did, to sweep to right, on overlapping Villiers, up to the space between that place and Notsy, and so get through upon Chaups, which could only serve as a position on which to lean the

COUNTER-ADVANCE BY THE SAXONS. It became necessary to meet the French in open

field. From behind Villiers several regiments came out to the right brow, under a shell fire. As the French came up there was general activity. The guns of the forts continued playing without interruption. So narrow was the margin that I question much whether a a shell or two did not find ts billet in the French ranks. I stood by the 108th regiment. As it quitted the position in which it found some shelter two Lieutenants gaily shook hands with the hussar aide-de-camp, who had just ridden up with an erder, as they passed him to go out into the battle. On went the regiments, in their dense columns of companies, shells now crashing into the ranks, and new exploding at intervals. A line was formed in the rear, files marching up in double, and in a twinkling less than fifty yards separated the combatants. First came a volley, then followed the venemous file firing. The French broke and gave ground only back to the next dip, to let the of the fort go to work again. The Saxons had to find what cover they could. When the regiment came backthey had not been gone twenty minutes-thirty-five the blithe lieutenants was to the fore. Now came a lull in the musketry, as a few minutes before there had been a lulling of the cannonade. The Saxons could not get their artillery into action with advantage. The ground itself was unfavorable, while the fire from the forts must have speedily slienced by the field guns. Therefore, this great advantage was lost to them.

THE LAST FIGHTING. All this took place before noon. After a little the artillery fire from the forts slackened considererably. The French infantry made no de monstration on the German left. However, about Champigny it was evident that hard fighting was going on. About one P. M. the French made another advance, having received considerable reinforcements. The Saxon infantry confronted them with the old result; but a different policy was this time to be adopted, it was plain, if they only escaped from the thunderbolts that fell in their way in getting into close quarters with the French infantry, unless, indeed, a retrograde movemovement was to be made, and that was not to be thought of. So, when the French fell back, the Saxons followed, as if they wantee to settle the question with bayonets. It was the old motto, Forwarts, immer forwarts. But the ferwarts was

A DRAWN BATTLE.

What happened in the next hour I could only guess by the constant crackling of small arms. The forts confined themselves seemingly, for the most part, to firing into and over Champagny and Villiers. At length the French were slowly, but stubbornly, falling back across the north side of the neck, the Saxons pushing them hard, and the French ever and anon rallying. On the plain south of Brie there was a prolonged struggle; the Saxons were striving to get at and cut the pontoon bridge, but this was an impossibility, when Fort Nogent went to work again with devilish accuracy, of which the short range ad-

The combatants parted about three o'clock, both sides falling back; but the fire from the fort continued for some little time longer, what snall I say of the result? Not much have the Saxons gained. Was there much to gain? The Wurtemburgers hold one end of Champigny. Brie stands empty and desolate. There were French in it this morning, and later there were Saxons. That is all. But look at one bloody side of the picture. The number of dead I cannot ascertain. The number of German wounded is over 1,000. The French if they ost fewer in killed and wounded, lost a thousand prisoners. Had it been possible to hold Brie, the French advance would have been impossib flanking fire would have prohibited

Villiers. The French had mitrailleuses somewher

the slope

breasting of

REPUBLICAN FRANCE.

Correspondence Relating to the Recognition of the French Republic.

The Policy of the United States-The Desire for Peace-Strict Neutrality-Mediation-Exempting Private Property from Seizure on the High Seas-Sealed Packages Refused-Precedents.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 9, 1870. Accompanying the President's Message|to|Congress ment of State, including correspondence of United States Ministers in Europe on the Franco-German war, from which the following points are extracted. Acting Secretary of State, Wavis, on September 6, telegraphed Minister Washburne at Paris as fol-

If the provisional government has actual contro and possession of power, and is acknowledged by the French people so as to be in point of fact the de facto government, of which you will be able to decide by the time this reaches you, you will not healtate to recognize it.

On the same day Assistant Secretary Davis tele

Is appearing by your last despatch that the new government is fully installed, and that Paris remains tranquil, you will recognize it as soon as the situation, in your judgment, shall justify it, and tender the congratulations of the President and people of the United States on the successful establishment of a republish government.

On the 7th of September Davis further tele-

graphed:—
Berthemy asks, under instructions from Favre, whether the public sentiment in America has changed since the change of government in France, adding, on his part, that until now the public press in this country has expressed strong sympathy with Germany. I replied:—"The government maintains a strict neutrality and will continue so to do. That he cannot wonder the people have little sympathy for a synasty which countenanced giving aid to the rebels during our war, and tried to establish a monarchy on our southern borders. That, in my judgment, the feeling to which he alinded was not against France or the French people, of which he is as competent to judge as 1; and that the disposition of this government is shown in the order of the Fresident, aiready given, to recognize the new government."

Washburne, under date of Faris, 7th of September, informs Seeretary Fish as fellows: nforms Secretary Fish as follows:

About two o'clock P. M. yesterday M. Jule: Favre called upon me in person to thank my government, in the name of that of the national defence, as well as in his own behalf, for its prompt recognition of the republic and the tender of its felicitations. He again desired that I should transmit to the President and Cabinet at Washington the profound acknowledgments of the Government of National Befence. I then communicated the despatch of Mr. Davis in relation to his conversation with M. Berthemy, which I had just received. M. Favre smiled at the aliusion to the attempt of the Emperor to found a monarchy on the southern borders, and replied that nething could be more satisfactory than Mr. Davis telegram. It was all he could desire. He then said he had answered my letter of the day before, and that it would be sent to me in the course of the afternoon. It was duly received, and I have the honor to send herewith a copy of it in the original French, together with a translation thereof.

On September 9 Secretary Fish telegraphed to

tember 9 Secretary Fish telegraphed to Minister Washburne:-Minister Washburne:—
The request of Favre to instruct you to join the other Powers in efforts for peace received. It is not the policy or the interest of the United States to actionity with European Powers on European questions. I have instructed Bancroft to ascertam whether Germany desires the good offices of the United States, but not to tender them without the assurance that they will be accepted. The Prestdent strongly desires to see peace restored between the two great Powers now at wgr, with each of whom the United States has so many traditions of friendship.

Secretary Fish, in subsequent despatches to Wash burne, compliments him on his prudent and discreet conduct, which has received the approbation of the President. On the 4th October Fish wrote Wash

This government desires and intends to maintain a strict neutrality between the two Powers now unfortunately engaged in war. It desires also to extend to beth the manifestation of its friendly feeling in every possible way, and will allow to the vessels of war of each Power equally the hospitality of its ports and harbors lengal proper and friendly purposes. Minister Motley wrote Secretary Fish, August 11,

that on the 9th he sent a telegram in these words:—
It is an authentic fact that the French government telegraphed to London yesterday to know if General Lee is here or whether he is expected. The supposition is that a military command is to be ordered nim. I am not aware that General Lee is in London or that he is expected here. The fact, however, that the French government should show such anxiety to obtain military talent from so distant a quarter would seem to argue some want of confidence in the government of their armies. Secretary Fish, on September 9, telegraphed to

Minister Bancroit;—
Minister Washburne telegraphs that France requests the United States to join with other Powers in an effort for peace. It has been the uniform policy and is the true interest of the United States not to join the European Powers in any interference in European questions, yet the Presiden strongly desires to see the war arrested au the blessings of peace restored. If Germany also desires to have the good offices of the United States interposed, the Presiden will be giad to contribute all the aid in his power to secure the restoration of peace between the two Great Powers now at war, and with whom the United States has so many traditions of friendship. Ascertain if North Germany desires such offices, but with out making the tender thereof unless assured they will be accepted." On September 11 Minister Bancroft telegraphed

Secretary Fish:-

No time now for America to intervene. German; rejects all foreign interference. Every other Power holds backs. America would stand alone and be unable to accomplish anything. Our interest and dignity require us for the present to stand aloof. On the 30th of September the Secretary of State

wrote to Mr. Bancroft:-The reasons which you present against American intervention between France and Germany are substantially among the considerations which determined the President in the course and poncy indicated to you in the cable despatches from this office on the 9th inst., and in rejecting all idea of mediation, unless upon the joint request of both of the warring Powers. It continues to be they hope of the President, as it is the interest of the people of the country that warring Powers. It continues to be the hope of the Fresident, as it is the interest of the people of this country, that the unhappy war in which France and Nerth Germany are engaged should find an early end. This government will not trespass any opinion as to the terms or conditions upon which a peace may or smould be established between two governments equally sharing its friendship; but it is hoped that the prolongation of war may not find its cause either in extreme demands on one side or extreme sensitiveness on the other side. So far as you can consistently, and without my official interposition of advice or of counsel, it is hoped you will lose no proper opportunity to indicate the wishes and hopes of the President and of the American people as above represented, and to contribute what you may to the presentation of such terms of peace as belit the greatness and the power which North Germany has manifested, and as shall not be humiliating or derogatory to the pride of the great people who were our earliest and fast aliy.

On the 25th of October Fish wrote Bancroft as

On the 28th of October Fish wrote Bancroft as follows:—

Sira-I have to acknowledge the receipt of your despatch of the 5th instant, No. 147, in which, referring to my letter of the 22d of July last to Baron Gerott, you state that Mr. Delbruck informs you that when the time shall come for negotiating a peace with France one of the conditions to be proposed and insisted on will be the recognition of the principle of exempting private property on the high seas from seizure. You inquire whether you will be authorized to propose, on your part, a recognition, in the pending treaty, relating the consulships and inheritances between the United States and the North German Union? In reply you are informed that you are authorized to obtain the

States and the North German Union? In reply you are informed that you are authorized to obtain the recognition of the principle of the exemption of private property of citizens or subjects of either ef the parties from capture on the high seas by either privateers or public vessels of the other. On the 11th of November the Secretary sent the

following to Mr. Bancroft:-SIR-The refusal of the German authorities at the

SIR—The refusal of the German authorities at the investment of Paris to allow the United States Minister there to send a messenger to London with a pouch with despatches from his legation, unless the contents of the pouch should be unsealed, must be contents of the pouch should be unsealed, must be contents of the pouch should be unsealed, must be contents of the pouch should be unsealed, must be contents of the pouch should be unsealed, must be contents of the pouch should be unsealed, must be caquesced in by the government. Blockade by both sea and land is a military measure for the reduction of an enemy's fortress by preventing the access of relief from without and by compelling the access of relief from without and by compelling the access of relief from without and by compelling the access of relief from without and by compelling the access of relief from without and by compelling the access of relief from without and by compelling the access of relief from the olicitade for what of supplies. When, however, the blockaded for trees happens to be the capital of a country, where the diplomatic representative of a neutral State resides, has the blockading force a right to cut him off from all intercourse by letter from the outer world, and even with his own government? No such right is either expressly recognized by public law or is even alluded to in any treaties on the subject. The right of a Legation, however, is fully acknowledged, and as incident to that right the privilege of sending and receiving messages. This privilege is acknowledged in unqualified terms. There is no exceptions or reservation looking to the possibility of a lookade of a capital by a hostile force. Although such blockades are not of frequent occurrence their liability to happen must have presented itself to the mind of the writers on public law; and I they had supposed that the right of sending mestowards on the plain. At any rate, the day's work was a final failure of the French hopes. The German line stood everywhere unbroken, and Paris was no more

sengers was merged in or was subordinate to the beiligerent rights of the assailant, they certainly would have said so. Indeed, the rights of Legation, under such circumstances, must be regarded as paramount to any beiligerent right. They ought not to be questioned or curtailed anless the attacking party has good reason to believe they will be abused, or unless some military necessity, which, upon proper statement, must be regarded as obvious, shall require the curtailment. The condition upon which the sending of messengers was offered was humiliating, and could not be accepted by any diplomatic agent with any self-respect. The correspondence between those efficials and their governments is always more or less confidential, and it is unreasonable to suppose that its inspection by the blockuding force should be permitted. Indeed, the requirement of such a condition must be regarded as tantamount to an imputation both apon the integrity of the Miaister and the neutrainty of his government. You will consequently remonstrate against the exercise of authority adverted to as being contrary to the paramount right of legislation which every independent nation ought to enjoy, and in which all are equally interested. Prussis has heretofore been a leading champion of rights of neutrals on the ocean, and she has even during the existence of this war made acknowledgments of her sacrifices to her faith and consistency in that respect. The course of her arms on hand does not seem to warrant or require any enforcement of extreme beligerent claims in that quarter as against neutrals. Analogous privileges of legation were upon several occasions unsuccessfully asserted by this government during the late war between Brazil and her allies on one side and Paragnay on the other. Mr. Washburne, the United States Minister to Paragnay, applied for a permit to take him through the hostite lines to Asuncion, his destination. The application, though at first rejected, was ultimately granted. Application was approved by other governments wo

NAPOLEON.

Imperial Hopes at Wilhelmshohe.

Chances of a Restoration-A New Pamphlet-"1856 and 1866"-Bonaparte's Services to Prussia-England's Diplomacy Against Germany-How It was Neutralized from Paris-Royal Appeal from Berlin-Bismarck's Confidence in the Good Faith of the Tuileries - Visitors to

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

the Prisoner.

LONDON, Dec. 9, 1870. A special telegram for the HERALD, dated at Wil helmshohe on the 5th inst., in the evening, reports

A general impression has prevailed since last week in circles likely to be accurately informed on the subect that the chances of a restoration of the Emperer Napoleon to supreme power in France are steadily improving.

The argument used in favor of a restoration is the prospect of the near advent of most ruinous consequences in many of the most poverty-stricken sections of Germany in case of a much longer protraction of the war with France.

IMPERIAL MISSIVE FROM RUSSIA It was asserted yesterday that an autograph letter

had arrived from the Emperor Alexander of Russia. addressed to Napoleon at Wilhelmshöhe. My in formant, who is well posted on all matters appertaining to the affairs of the exiled dynasty, would not go beyond the point of starting. "Nobody knows exactly what may occur."

THE NEW PAMPRIET.

Having had an opportunity of looking over the sheets of the Emperor Napoleon's forthcoming pamphlet, on the subject of the relations of France to Germany, by the Marquis de Gricourt, who has been chosen by his Majesty as the author (supposed), I am enabled to telegraph a few extracts for the use of the HERALD:-THE DIPLOMACY OF 1856-PRUSSIA'S OPPORTUNITY.

In the chapter headed "1856" I find:-"But it was not only England's and Russia's friendship which, by his sincere, open-hearted action, the Emperor had gained in 1856, out it was also the gratitude of Prussta through the readiness with which he complied with Powers, Russia, England, France, Turkey and Piedmont, had been called to meet in the Paris Congress. The King of Prussia, who felt in his heart the very highest degree of emotion on the subject, was invited to join the conference by the exertions of the Emperor, and the peace of Europe was then secured. England opposed the admission of the representative of Prussia energetically. Prussia showed herself extremely nettled at the political course of the English Cabinet. This produced a Prussian ministerial felling of indignation, and during the entire campaign Prussia never concealed her sympathies for Russia.

The brother of the present King Frederick William the Fourth wrote at this epoch a letter to the Emperor Napoleon, in which was reflected the deep grief which he experienced at the exclusion of Prussifrom the conference assemblage, an act which was received in Berlin as equal to an insult.

Confiding fully in the justice and friendship of No. poleon, he requested him to remove England's opposition, and added he would be happy and thank him for his admission to the congress, considering it as a service personally rendered, for which he would be always grateful IN 1866.

In 1866 the Prussian Ambassador in Paris, Count Von der Goltz, was commissioned to sound the intentions of the Emperor of France, and several conversations concerning the matter referred to took place between them. In the beginning of 1866 the King of Prussia wrote

with his own hand to Napoleon to tell him that, with view to events then in preparation, he had instructed his ambassador to learn the Emperor's intentions and arrive at an understanding with him. The Emperor Napoleon replied that the King could without difficulty foresee the results which were impending-an outbreak and conflict between the European Powers-but that both sovereigns of France and Prussia had calculated upon their reciprocal bona fide wish to preserve under all circumstances the most friendly relations.

The negotiations were continued nevertheless. France declared her neutrality.

This neutrality was so favorable to Prussia that it permitted him to commence the campaign.

At that epoch the confidence which was felt in Berlin with regard to the kindly feeling of France was so strong that Count Bismarck remarked to Benedetti, the French Minister, "Our trust in the good faith of your government is so firm that we don't have a single soldier left on the bank of the

IMPORTANT EVENTS AT HAND.

Important movements are, evidently, on the tapis here at Wilhelmshohe. "Distinguished guests," whose names are kept s ecret, are journeying back ward and forward, to and fro, and some one or other of them is constantly closeted with the Emperor,

OBITUARY.

Rev. Dr. Welch.

A telegram from Albany reports that the venera ble Rev. Dr. Welca died at his residence, near that city, Thursday night, aged seventy-six years. He been nearly fifty years in the minisand for more than thirty years past Baptist preacher in Albany. He was one of the best known and most eloquent clergymen in the Baptist denomination, and was universally esteemed. His funeral will take place from the First Baptist church in that city on Tuesday next, at eleven o'clock. Many of the most eminent clergy-men of the denomination will be present.

RUSSIA.

Turkey Agitated but Vigilant Against 2 Sudden Assault.

War Preparations of the Sultan, Military and Naval.

Russia Working in the Field but Peaceful in Her Cabinet Assurances.

Austria Diplomatizing and Arming, yet Hopeful of a Congress.

France Accepts the Congress Unconditionally.

TURKEY VIGILANT.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

Religious and Political Agitation-Naval and Military Preparations-Opinion of American Commanders-Reports of Russian Arma ments-Russian Ministerial Assurances

PERA, Dec. 6, 1870. Ministerial councils are held nightly during the

Feast of the Ramazan, by order of the Sultan. Every preparation has been made in anticipation of serious contingencies which may be caused either by religious fanaticism or politics.

The Turkish fleet is kept under orders to be ready for immediate service, and a marine force for the use of torpedoes and new projectiles has been organized.

The American Generals Sheridan and Forsyth express themselves well satisfied with the efficiency of the Ottoman army.

From Odessa comes to-day reports of extensive war preparations by Russia. At Kertch a formidable extension of earthworks

has been undertaken and is already nearly com-

A considerable number of Russian agents are very active among the Slavonic sympathizers of the

The Greeks still hold aloof from the growing complications. Very great diplomatic activity is observable to

day.

General Ignation. Russian Minister to the Porte sserts, however, that there will be no rupture of the existing relations between Russia and Turkey. General Ignation has persuaded Gortchakoff than Turkey was wholly prepared for war.

IN THE PROVINCES. The public opinion of Servia in favor of Prusula at the beginning of the war is now turned to the side

of the French republic. Another Russian circular has been issued. AUSTRIA'S POSITION.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD. Cubinet Crisis-The Russian Circular Read to Premier Von Beust-Hopes of a Pence

Congress-National Preparation for War LONDON, Dec. 7, 1870.

The Eastern budget to the 7th inst, has been re ceived here. The ministerial crisis at Vienna continnes, the result depending on the debates of the delegations.

The Russian reply to Austria was read by Minister Novikoff to Von Beust on Sunday. The note, with the verbal explanations of the Ambassador, promise a satisfactory basis for the conference.

The Austrian Minister of War states that Austria

has now in stock 900,000 rifles and 700,000 army CLOSER TO ENGLAND. The Pesth Lloyd says that the present events are

simply the fruit of plans made between Prince Cortebakoff and Rismarck at Ems last June and the "the fate of Europe rests with Beust and Gran THE OURSTION OF THE DANGER.

In addressing the delegations at feath, Premier Beust said that "Austria seeks a conference; but, while abandoning the neutralization of the Black Sea, the freedom of the months of the Dannhe most be secured before then."

REPUBLICAN FRANCE.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

The Congress Accepted Unconditionally. LONDON, Dec. 7, 1870. The French acceptance of the conference for the settlement of the Eastern question is unconditional.

MURDER ON THE HIGH SEAS.

The Result of a Quarrel On the Morre Castle-Cut On the Head with a Tumbler-Left to Die In a Boarding House-Escape of the Assoilant.

The police of the Twenty-second precinct were ast evening informed that a man was lying dangerously hurt at a boarding house at No. 98 Vashington street. Inquiry elicited the fact that his name was John Cronan, and he was that his name was Join Cronan, and he was apparently twenty-light years old. He stated when visited by the officers, that he was assistant cook on board the steamer Morro Castle, plying between Havana and this city. About a week ago, on the voyage to this city, he quarrelled with the chief cook, whose name he did not know, the latter being the aggressor. His assailant seized a tumbler and struck him a heavy blow on the head, inflicting a deep cit. When the vessel arrived in this city he was conveyed to the house, where he is aow lying. I br. Shine was summoned, who, after examining the wound pronounced it mortal, and said the man

Dr. Shine was summoned, who, after examining the wound pronounced it mortal, and said the man had not long to live.

The name of the other cook could not be ascertained, as the steamer sailed for Havana on Saturday with the assailant on board.

At two o'clock this morning a Herald reporter visited the dying man, at the boarding house, No. 95 Washington street. Two tall and very good locking Irish wemen admitted him saying, "the Priest has just left. Passing through a long, narrew basement room a side room was entered, also long and narrow. It contained three beds. In two of these two men in each were sleeping, and in the third lay the dying man. He answered every question by monosylable "Yes," and his mind was weak and wandering. To the questions of the priest he had returned only this answer. It was a wretched place in which to die, with half brutaitzed laborers lying about, and the staring, glaced eyes of the wounded man were brim full of this feeling. Yet the two women sisters gave a kindly cast to it all, and rendered the scene less

CITY POLITICS.

The Republican Primaries-"Going Back" on

In his paper yesterday Horace "begged leave" o arge the republicans to elect to their Committee "no person who General holds any office or government holds any office or government position whatever." This was given in italics and double leaded, so that it could not be missed and must be impressive. The primary elections were held last night, and passed off very quietly; but it was evident that horace's urging was of no avail, as almost every officeholder in the local parties who hold any offices, State, city or national, was elected to serve on the General Committee. Thus that party will have the same old crowd as its representative committee.